THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

Post Office Department, January 19, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until nine o'clock a. m. the 21st DAY OF APRIL NEXT, for furnishing for four years, from the 1st day of July, 1863, in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered for the service, MAIL BAGS of the following description, to wit:

LEATHER MAIL POUCHES.

Of size No. 1, measuring forty-eight inches in length and sixty inches in circumference.
Of size No. 2, measuring forty-one inches in length and forty-eight inches in circumference.
Of size No. 3, measuring thirty-six inches in length and forty-two inches in circumference.
Of size No. 4, measuring thirty inches in length and thirty-six inches in circumference.
Of size No. 5, measuring twenty-six inches in length and twenty-eight inches in circumference.
The body of these pouches is to be made of good and substantial bag leather, well tanned, weighing for sizes numbered 1 and 2 not less than eight ounces, and for the smaller sizes not less than seven ounces, to the square foot; the bottom (of circular form) and the flap to be of good skirting leather, well tanned; the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best iron rivets, well tinned.

LEATHER HORSE MAIL BAGS.
(*Saddle-bags Form.*)

Of size No. 1, measuring forty-eight inches in length and twenty-one inches in width at the widest parts; the ends or bottoms being fourteen by seventy-six inches.
Of size No. 2, measuring forty-five inches in length and eighteen inches in width at the widest parts; the ends or bottoms being twelve by twenty-four inches.
Of size No. 3, measuring forty-two inches in length and sixteen inches in width at the widest parts; the ends or bottoms being ten by twenty inches.
These bags are to be made of good and substantial bag leather, well tanned, weighing not less than seven ounces to the square foot; the seams to be securely [illegible] and strongly sewed; or if riveted, to be so done as not to chafe horse or rider.

CANVASS MAIL SACKS.

Of size No. 1, measuring forty-three inches in length and sixty-two inches in circumference.
Of size No. 2, measuring forty-one inches in length and forty-eight inches in circumference.
Of size No. 3, measuring thirty-two inches in length and thirty-eight inches in circumference.
The sacks of sizes numbered 1 and 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top, two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelet holes—at least ten to the former and eight to the latter—are to be wrought; and they are each to be provided with good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them thoroughly. All are to be marked inside and outside "U. S. Mail," in large, distinct and durable letters.

In view of the present scarcity and high price of the cotton duck or canvass of which the mail sacks have hitherto been made, it is deemed inexpedient to limit the proposed material of such sacks to cotton alone, or to prescribe any standard as to kind or quality of material to be offered. Bidders are therefore invited to submit specimen mail sacks, made of cotton, flax, hemp, or jute canvass, or dundee bagging, or of any material possessing requisite strength and durability which may be considered an economical substitute for cotton canvass; and the Postmaster General will make such selection therefrom as he may deem to be, in connection with the bids, the most advantageous to the Department.

Proposals for improvements in the form or construction, as well as in the materials, of any of the above described bags and pouches are invited. And will as specified price of any such improvements, will be considered in determining the lowest and best bid.

All articles contracted for are to be delivered at the expense of the contractor, in Boston, Massachusetts; New York and Albany, New York; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, D. C.; Louisville, Kentucky; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Missouri; and Chicago, Illinois; in such quantities and at such times as the Department may order. And they are to be rightly inspected before delivery, and none are to be received which are inferior, in any respect, to the specimens adopted as the standard bags.

The proposals should specify the price of each article proposed to be furnished.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with specimens of each article bid for, showing the construction, size, and quality of materials and workmanship offered, and also with a written guarantee from the persons proposed as sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the postmaster of the place where they reside, that they will become responsible, on sufficient bond, for the due performance of the contract, in case such proposal be accepted.

The specimens of samples must be delivered at this Department on or before the 21st day of April next, and [illegible] proposals will, in connection with each proposal, [illegible] the contracts to be made.

[illegible]

All [illegible] deposited by bidders, which can, with safety and convenience, be used in the mail service will be paid for at the prices specified in the proposal relating to the same.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 9th day of May next; and the accepted bidder or bidders will be required to enter into contract, with sufficient bond and sureties, on or before the 9th day of June, 1863.

The average number of mail bags annually required will probably not exceed the following estimates, to wit:

5,000 mail pouches.
[illegible] horse mail bags; and
25,000 canvass mail sacks.

But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to order more or less mail bags of the kinds above described to be furnished and received, as the wants of the service may seem to him to require, during the term for which the contracts are to be made.

The proposals should be transmitted in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, Philadelphia, March 31st, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on FRIDAY, the 24th day of April, 1863, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to the usual inspection, the following articles, to be of army standard pattern in all respects. Samples of the different articles can be seen at this office:

[illegible] Hats, Black felt.
[illegible] Coats of indigo wool dyed dark blue cloth.
[illegible] woolen, of white or gray domet flannel.
[illegible] of Canton Flannel.
[illegible], woolen, to weigh three (3) pounds to the pair.
[illegible]

Wall [illegible] Flies, do. do. do. do. The United States [illegible]

[illegible]

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

1862 .... NOVEMBER .... 1862.

CARPETS.

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM,

87 FOURTH STREET.

A large portion of our stock having been bought previous to advances, and now replenished, (just preceding the largest advance of the season) with the newest designs in

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

A favorable opportunity is offered to purchasers at moderate rates, as prices will certainly be higher.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 4th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until twelve o'clock m. the 18TH DAY OF APRIL, 1863, for the furnishing and delivery of TEN HUNDRED THOUSAND BUSHELS OF GOOD MERCHANTABLE COAL, at the following places, or depot, viz:

Five hundred thousand bushels, at Cairo, Ill., in the following manner, viz:
One-third on or before the 18th day of May, 1863;
One-third on or before the 10th day of June, 1863;
And—
One-third on or before the 4th day of July, 1863.
Five hundred thousand bushels at Memphis, Tenn., in the following manner, viz:
One-third on or before the 18th day of May, 1863;
One-third on or before the 10th day of June, 1863;
And—
One-third on or before the 4th day of July, 1863.

Should any instructions be given by Col. Robt. Allen, Chief Quartermaster in St. Louis, Mo., to have the whole amount delivered at Cairo, Ill., then the price for the Coal intended for Memphis will be paid for us that named in the proposal to be furnished at Cairo.

The bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Ten Hundred Thousand Bushels of Coal," addressed to the undersigned.

Proposals from *disloyal parties* will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney. Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. Bond equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder, upon signing the contract. As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

Form of Guarantee.

We, —— of the county of —— and State of —— and —— of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

On presentation at this office of certificates from the Quartermasters at said Depots, in triplicate form, that the contract has been fully complied with in every particular, the amount due thereon will be paid in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

O. CROSS,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Quartermaster General.
ap4:td

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Sealed Proposals are invited until 12 m. of the 15th DAY OF APRIL, 1863, for furnishing to the Subsistence Department 4,000 head of BEEF CATTLE.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington, D. C., on the 25th day of April, or as soon thereafter as the government may direct.

The cattle to average at least 1,380 pounds gross, and no animal to weigh less than 1,000 pounds.

Any person desiring to bid for a less number than 4,000, should so state it in his bid.

A bond, with good and sufficient security, will be required.

Proposals from contractors who have failed to comply with former bids, from disloyal persons, and from those who are not present to respond to their bids, will not be considered.

Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as Government may have for disbursement.

All bids to be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two persons, and directed to "Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Guarantee.

We, —— of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

[This guarantee must be appended to each bid.]

The responsibility of the person signing the guarantee must be shown by the *official* certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bids which do not comply with the above will be rejected.
ap6:td

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Open for Deposits from 10 a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m. daily; also on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Office, 63 FOURTH STREET.

A SAFE, CONVENIENT and PROFITABLE DEPOSITORY, for Mechanics, Laborers, Clerks, and all those whose means or savings are small. It also commends itself to Executors, Administrators, Collectors, Agents, voluntary Societies or Associations, and persons of all classes.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum is paid on deposits, which, if not drawn, will be placed to the credit of the depositor on the first days of May and November, and thereafter bear the same interest as the principal. At this rate, money will double in less than twelve years.

Interest will commence on all deposits the first and fifteenth days of the month after such deposits are made.

Books, containing Charter, By-Laws, &c., furnished on application at the office.

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—W. B. COPELAND.

TRUSTEES:
Hon. Thos. M. Howe, | Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Isaac Jones, | C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland, | Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs, | Nicholas Voegtly,
Wm. H. Smith.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. A. CARRIER.

ILLINOIS LANDS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PRAIRIE LANDS,

(Improved and unimproved.)

A large quantity of UNIMPROVED PRAIRIE LAND.—Price from $6 to $12 per acre. Also, IMPROVED FARMS, from $15 to $30 per acre, in some of the best locations in the State. Will sell in quantities, and on terms to suit purchasers. For particulars address

JAS. A. DICKENSON, Real Estate Agent,
mh23:6w Paris, Edgar county, Illinois.

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous Spectacle venders, who aspire to the name of *Opticians*, the

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other Spectacles; then call and examine the RUSSIAN PEBBLE ones. For sale by

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,

Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles,

ja10 39 Fifth street, *Morning Post* Building.

ISAAC CRAIG,

OUTLET SAW MILLS,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

Keeps constantly on hand a large and thoroughly seasoned stock of DECKING, BOAT AND BOTTOM PLANK, WINDOW FRAME STUFF, LINTLES, SUB-SILLS, JOISTS, SPOUTING, LATHE, PALINGS, &c., &c., &c.

He will fill orders for SAWED STUFF with promptness and at fair rates.

N. B. Persons wanting LONG TIMBER or POPLAR, are particularly invited to examine his stock.

Office on CRAIG STREET, near Robinson.

WM. R. RIDER. ———— JOHN S. CLARK.

RIDER & CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Brokers in

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

51 BROAD STREET, New York.

Sole Agents of the NEW YORK PARAFFINE CANDLE CO. ja19:1ywd

O'NEIL & STONEMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE WORK,

Have always on hand and make to order IRON AND BRASS SCREENS, WIRE CLOTH, SIEVES, of all kinds; RIDDLES, for Foundry use; HEAVY WORK FOR WINDOWS, &c.; BIRD CAGES, OR NAMENTAL WIRE WORK, for Flowers, &c.

All sizes of WIRE for sale, at

NO. 80 FOURTH STREET.

CALORIC GENERATOR,

A CURE FOR SMOKY FIRE-PLACES.

This improvement has been gotten up not haphazard, but is the result of study, experimenting, labor and expense. Those annoyed with smoke and dust will please call; if not satisfactory at the end of ten days, the apparatus taken out and no charge.

STEVENS & SMITH,
mh6 No. 10 St. Clair street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING

MACHINES.

MERIT alone makes a Sewing Machine valuable.

THE PEOPLE are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is ECONOMY and WISDOM to purchase only Sewing Machines of KNOWN PRACTICAL UTILITY.

There are over 110,600 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES in use in the United States and Europe.

This Machine is profitable and available for a lifetime.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost,) may be obtained in use by its possessor.

This is the ONLY SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD making the *lock stitch*, with the *rotating hook*, and using the *glass cloth presser*.

Call and see them in operation, at No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

WM. SUMNER & CO.
ap8:mrawF

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S

IMPROVED DOUBLE THREAD

Family Sewing Machines.

Salesroom, No. 58 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

These Machines are from fifteen to twenty dollars cheaper than any other machine in the city. They will do all kinds of work, and are warranted for three years. They are so simple that any child 12 years old can use them to perfection. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Silk, Cotton, &c., at lowest Market prices.

ja17 E. STRAIN, Agent.

PIANOS.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

A 7 octave Chickering, beautiful black walnut case; very little used $220 00
A 7 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners; a first rate instrument 200 00
A 7 octave Hays & Co., rosewood; a handsome Piano, in good order 175 00
A 6½ octave Stodart, rosewood, carved panels in front 165 00
A 6½ octave Gale & Co., rosewood, round front; an excellent Piano 160 00
A 6 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners 150 00
A 6 octave Hallet, Davis & Co., rosewood 135 00
A 6 octave Stodart, mahogany 80 00
A 6 octave Swift, " 80 00
A 6 octave German, " 75 00
A 6 octave Dunham, " 60 00
A 6 octave Loud, " 50 00
A 5½ octave English, " 40 00
A 5 octave " 15 00

For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
fe12 81 Wood street.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

They received a FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL, at the LONDON WORLD'S FAIR, 1862.

A small, choice assortment promised us, and to arrive next week.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos,
mh21 No. 53 Fifth street.

ROBBERY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS.

$5,000 Reward Offered.

BALTIMORE, March 19, 1863.

The safe of the Adams' Express Company was robbed on Wednesday night between Baltimore and Harrisburg. It contained various sums of money, in currency and gold, a large number of United States certificates of indebtedness, United States five-twenty bonds, and checks of the United States Treasurer on the Assistant Treasurer of New York, payable to the Adams' Express Company. A Reward of Five Thousand Dollars is offered by the Company. The public are referred to the list of the numbers of the bonds and certificates published by the Company, and are cautioned not to negotiate any of them.

ROBBERY OF THE ADAMS' EXPRESS—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The following described Certificates, &c., were stolen from the Adams' Express Company on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, for the recovery of which $5,000 will be paid by the Company.

NUMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS STOLEN.

Four United States Certificates of Indebtedness, $5,000 each, numbers 21,449, 21,450, 21,451, 21,453.
43 United States Certificates, of $1,000 each:
Nos. 59,342, 59,343, 59,344.
Nos. 59,212, 59,213.
Nos. 59,189.
Nos. 59,203, 59,204, 59,205, 59,206.
Nos. 59,200, 59,201, 59,202.
Nos. 59,145, 59,149.
Nos. 59,146, 59,147.
Nos. 59,151, 59,127, 59,129.
Nos. 59,237, 59,243.
Nos. 59,190, 59,191, 59,192, 59,183.
Nos. 59,322, 59,333, 59,334, 59,335.
Nos. 59,336, 59,318, 59,319.
Nos. 59,320, 59,321, 59,322, 59,323, 59,324.
Nos. 59,317, 59,315.
Nos. 59,302, 59,303, 59,304, 59,305.
Nos. 59,079, 59,068, 59,069, 59,070.

Ten 5-20 United States Bonds, Nos. 18,179 to 18,188 inclusive.

The following checks of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, on Assistant Treasurer, New York, payable to the order of the Adams' Express Company.

Check No. 856,	for $1080,	for ac.	G. M. Feltz, Cin'i.
" 859,	" 2693.13	"	J. B. & T. Gibson "
" 855,	" 1080	"	Conrad & Wagner, "
" 862,	" 480	"	Wilson & Hayden, "
" 865,	" 1220	"	A. Behlen,
" 864,	" 5015.15	"	J. Shillito & Co., "
" 857,	" 404	"	Geo. Joap, "
" 863,	" 453.37	"	J. W. Wagner & Co., "
" 858,	" 2645	"	H. Morton, St. Loui
" 161,	" 1507.40	"	R. F. Barry, "

The public are cautioned not to negotiate any of the above bonds or certificates.

HENRY SANFORD,
Superintendent Adams' Express Company.
mh24:1m

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

LIST OF COLORS.

BLACK,	SALMON,
DARK BROWN,	SCARLET,
SNUFF BROWN,	DARK DRAB,
LIGHT BROWN,	LIGHT DRAB,
DARK BLUE,	YELLOW,
LIGHT BLUE,	LIGHT YELLOW,
DARK GREEN,	ORANGE,
LIGHT GREEN,	MAGENTA,
PINK,	SOLFERINO,
PURPLE,	FRENCH BLUE,
SLATE,	ROYAL PURPLE,
CRIMSON,	VIOLET.

FAMILY DYE COLORS,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, with perfect fast colors.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

These Dyes are mixed in the form of powders concentrated, are thoroughly tested, and put up in neat packages. For twenty-five cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dyes with perfect success. Directions inside.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 258 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every city and town. ja13:3m

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

IN

CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES on consignments for Pittsburgh or Eastern Markets.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES:

Messrs. J. S. Dilworth & Co.;
Springer Harbaugh, Esq.;
Thompson Bell, Esq., Pres't Commercial Bank.
mh10:6m

D. M. BARBOUR,

WITH

A. L. WEBB & BRO.,

Corner of Pratt and Commerce Streets,

BALTIMORE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Agents for the sale of DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER AND SAFETY FUSE.

Receive on consignment all kinds of Western Produce, and make advances thereon.

N. B.—Railroad track in front of Warehouse.

REFER TO
William H. Smith & Co., Pittsburgh;
Miller & Rickatson, "
Spencer & Garrard, "
Culp & Shephard, "
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore;
B. De Ford & Sons, "
mh2:6m

UNITED STATES EXCISE TAXES.

The JANUARY LIST, of United States Excise Taxes, for the Twenty-Third District, Pa., has been received, and is now due and payable at the Internal Revenue Office, WATER STREET, next door to the City Treasury, Allegheny.

DAVID N. WHITE,
mh14 Collector of the 23d District, Penn'a.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Publication Office No. 84 Fifth Street.

MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS, DAILY, CONTAINING THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11.

NEW TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

Morning Edition, by mail, per year....$8 00.
" " month.... 70.
" " week.... 15.
" " single copies.... 3.
Evening Edition, by mail, per year.... 4 50.
" " month.... 38.
" " week.... 10.
" " single copies.... 2.
Weekly Edition, single copies, per year.. 2 00.
" " clubs of 5 to 10, " .. 1 50.
" " clubs of 10 or more " .. 1 25.

—and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the Evening Gazette daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the Morning Gazette daily. Single copies, 5 cents.

All subscriptions *strictly in advance*, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

The Attack on Charleston.

Suddenly the point of interest has changed, and instead of looking now to the apparently restored *status quo* at Vicksburg, people turn with eager inquiry to the Atlantic coast—to Charleston, where just two years ago, the rebels consummated their previous work of treason and treachery, by the open and flagitious act of war in the attack on Fort Sumter. We have as yet only indirect and unsatisfactory reports of the progress of the attack on the rebel city—but, we are justified in interpreting the suppressions and evident reticence of the Richmond newspapers and officials, as betokening that whatever intelligence they may have is more favorable to us than would be agreeable for them to publish. In the absence of the news we want, we can but give an account of what has been prepared by Admiral Dupont for the great conflict, as described by a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*:

The armament of the New Ironsides is sixteen 11-inch guns and two 200 pound rifled Parrott guns. All of the monitor class except the Keokuk have each a 11-inch and a 15-inch gun. The Keokuk has two turrets, and a 11-inch gun in each turret.

The 11-inch guns throw a solid shot weighing 180 pounds; the 15-inch guns a solid shot weighing 476 pounds. The total weight of metal which can be thrown at a single discharge sums up:

25 eleven-inch guns..............	4,500 lbs.
7 fifteen "	3,332 lbs.
2 two-hundred lbs..............	400 lbs.
34 guns..............	8,232 lbs.

But as the New Ironsides will not be able to use but one broadside at a time in an attack upon Sumter, one-half of her broadside guns should be deducted—140 lbs.—which would give a total weight of 6792 lbs. of metal which can be hurled at a given moment upon the rebel works!

Guns of so large calibre cannot be fired rapidly, not oftener than six or eight times an hour. Time must be given them to cool. Sixty times a day is probably the maximum. At that rate the expenditure of ammunition will be enormous. A single 11-inch gun, fired sixty times, or once every ten minutes, for ten hours, will throw ten thousand eight hundred pounds of metal. A 15-inch gun, fired at the same rapidity, will require twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty pounds!

Any one of the Monitor class will require thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty pounds, nearly twenty tons of shot! Each Monitor will also use about two tons of powder per day. The entire fleet, working at the same rate, will hurl at the rebel fortifications four hundred and fifty thousand pounds of iron in ten hours, at an expense of fifty thousand pounds of powder! or two hundred and twenty-five tons of shot and twenty-tons of powder.

Many people have wondered at the long delay on the part of Admiral Dupont, but they will appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking when they learn that the iron clad fleet would use up in six days twelve hundred tons of shot and shell, and a hundred tons of powder.

The State Legislatures.

Measures are being concerted in some of the loyal States to secure Legislative Representations, particularly in the lower branch, of the ablest and most distinguished citizens. The Government, and friends of the Government, feel that there never was in the history of the country an occasion requiring such wise statesmanship and law-making as will the winter which will succeed or precede the close of the war, and the reorganization of the Union. Pennsylvania will lead in this work.

The above remarks, taken from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, are just and sensible. The rate of compensation which the States pay to the representatives in their legislatures is so low, that very few men who are fit for the position of representative can afford to take it. The effect is bad in every way; for, with a few honorable exceptions, the men who do seek and obtain seats in those bodies are either of so low an order of talent in their own proper profession or calling that the poor pittance is better than what they can earn at home, or they are knaves who trust that, by corrupt and venal practices, they can make the business of legislating *pay*. Pennsylvania might have saved millions during the past ten years, had she given a reasonable compensation to her representatives; for, in that case, she might have had men whom it would have been impossible to either bamboozle or corrupt.

The Riches of California.

Judge Edmunds, of the Land Office, has received from Los Angelos, Southern California, a number of specimens of gold-bearing quartz, copper, lead and silver ore, and specimens of different qualities of California coal. The Register of the Land office at Los Angelos, in a letter to the Commissioner, says, that inexhaustible springs of Asphaltum have recently been discovered in the Southern portion of the State, and that recent explorations show that the country bordering on Colorado River abounds in bituminous coal, immense beds of which lie near the surface of the soil. Gold, silver, copper, lead and quicksilver mines increase in richness as they are being worked, and a silver mine yielding over $1,200 worth of pure metal to the ton has recently been opened. This mine is pronounced to be the richest in the world. Crowds of miners are leaving the northern and central portions of the State and flocking to the new Eldorado.

JUDGE SHANNON, of this city, addressed the Union League, at Lebanon, Pa., a few evenings since. The Lebanon *Courier* speaks in glowing terms of his eloquent and patriotic address, remarking in conclusion: "He gave our club a splendid impulse at its beginning; let us not fail in keeping it on the highway of success."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Nashville *Union*, who has been within the rebel lines, writes: Morgan's full loss at the battle of Milton has never been published. He had twenty-six commissioned officers killed and wounded. His whole loss was not less than five hundred officers and men killed and wounded.

THE rebel Governor of Louisiana, Thomas O. Moore, has issued an order convening the General Assembly in extra session, at Shreveport, the present seat of Government, on Monday, May 4.

The War upon the Slaves in Louisiana--Hunting Runaway Fugitives--Shameful and Horrible Barbarities.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, from Camp Tumuli, near Berwick's Bay, La., thus indignantly speaks of military slave-catching in those parts:

Here (O Liberty!) is our thirty-four starred American flag flying gallantly over a camp-ground, and there (O Vallandigham!) just beneath the emblem of nationality, struts a biped clad in United States uniform (aye! and with "Mass. Vols." on his knapsack, O Gov. Andrew!) flourishing his leaden-tipped scourge over a crouching woman, while he pricks her husband with a United States bayonet, to make him "follow his owner," to yonder slave-pen. Here comes, dashing and Sergeant Miller, riding by chivalrously, with cavalry saber flashing lightning on runaway contrabands, as he stoops from saddle-bow to lunge at some "nigger" on the right or left, who flies from his drunken fury.

Down by the bayou skulks Provost-Guard Finnigan, hiding his U. S. jacket under an overseer's coat and broad brim, in order to "steal a march" on yonder "nagur," at work on the levee, all unconscious of an approaching kidnapper. Over across (O Liberty! O Vallandigham!), you may spy a jail full of "persons of African descent." What is their crime? Bless you, Sir! they ran away from plantations after their rebel owners had "skedaddled" to the Confederate army, or they remained on the "old place," and have been audaciously guilty of supporting themselves ever since. So, under "Provost law," we clap them into jail till sundry gentlemen in broad brims, with big whips, can be summoned to *identify* them, as fugitives from this or that plantation, my dear Madame Liberty!—my esteemed Mr. Vallandigham!

O Louisiana! blessed parishes of Lafourche, Terrebonne, Plaquemine, and sundry other localities of special loyalty and approved slave-ownership! how benignantly the President's proclamation spreads its ægis of "constitutional" protection over your runaway negroes. Here, to my feet, crawls Toussaint, a black of splendid proportions, with a bullet in his shoulder from his owner's rifle yesterday. Here also came to me a woman with her back flayed by a whip in the hands of a U. S. soldier. I see on the road before me a negro driven by another soldier, while an overseer drags him by a whip about his neck.

But who is responsible? And is there any responsibility? And if there be, what of it? Certainly, Mr. L. B., the planter on yonder sugar estate, whose negroes are screeching this moment under the lash, and who has a picket of U. S. soldiers detailed for his body-guard, and who is a leading judge of the Police Committee of this parish—certainly, this pleasant fellow, L. B., who has taken the oath of allegiance, cannot be responsible that his "lines have fallen in pleasant places."

And yet I will bring you credible witnesses, white and black, who saw this same L. B., with kindred ruffians, to the number of several hundred attack and massacre fifty loyal men on the railroad bridge near his plantation; saw him shooting the Unionists like dogs; and, when one of them fell dying at his feet, saw him kick the poor fellow's teeth down his throat, to the disgust even of Rebels themselves who witnessed the outrage.

I can show you witnesses who saw L. B. lash a runaway slave to the fly-wheel of his steam engine, and cause it to rotate till the wretch was mummified; saw him bury another slave to the neck in the earth, fix an iron band, with iron horns, to his head, suffer him to famish several days in that position, and then dash his brains out; saw him flog women till they died; saw—but why prolong the testimony? Let it suffice that this monster, and scores of kindred spirits, are not only protected in their property here now, but upheld and assisted in their tyranny, and allowed to sit as judges, as well as to torture as executioners.

Sir, the history of our army, our Government agents, our Generals, and our Provost-Marshals, will sometime be written. May God grant that "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin!" be not burned upon the nation, for neglecting to weigh its servants in the balance, and leaving a Higher Power to adjust them at last!

Grand Cavalry Review by the President.

A letter of the 6th inst., from the Army of the Potomac, gives the following cheering account of the cavalry arm of Hooker's Grand Army:

To-day the President, who has been since yesterday morning the guest of Major Gen. Hooker, reviewed the cavalry under Gen. Stoneman. Mr. Lincoln, in company with Gen. Stoneman, rode at the head of the cavalcade; then followed "Fighting Joe," as he is called in the army, mounted on a superb white horse, and accompanied by his staff; the remainder of the procession was made up of the Major-Generals of the army—all of whom were present—the corps and division commanders, and a detachment of lancers, who brought up the rear.

The ground selected for the review was reached at noon. It is a broad plain of loamy land, from two to three miles square, at one time devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, but now left bleak and barren by the devastating march of war, scarce a tree being visible—only here and there a deserted farm house; and dotting the country round, the white tents of the soldiers. Here, drawn up in double columns, the cavalry awaited the appearance of the Commander-in-Chief, whose appearance was announced by the firing of a salute of 21 guns. Immediately on reaching the field the whole cortege rode along the line, the President with head uncovered; the cavalry acknowledging his presence with naked swords reversed, the usual method of salutation on such occasions.

The scene was grand and imposing in the extreme, never before having been equaled by any similar display on this continent. The day was overcast and somewhat chilly, but this did not materially interfere with the brilliancy of the scene. From the hills beyond Fredericksburg, the rebels in their strongholds, with the aid of glasses, could view the vast plain, black with the moving masses. Such a sight, so cheering to the heart of a friend, so appalling to that of a foe, was enough to strike terror into the very vitals of Rebeldom.

Hitherto the cavalry of our army has been without organization, cut up into fragments, made to do picket duty, to guard camps, and other like uses has it been put to. More recently the necessity of consolidation has become apparent; and the object of the review to-day was to exhibit the efficiency which this arm of the service has attained under the new method. Nothing could more satisfactorily prove the advantages gained by it than an occasion of this nature; and we know from the opinions expressed by military men who were present that it was in every way satisfactory.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1863.

HOUSE.—The joint resolutions on the state of the country were postponed until this evening and to-morrow evening.

Mr. Pershing, D., of Cambria, in the absence of Mr. Wakefield, D., of Westmoreland, (caused by sickness,) Chairman of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the resolution for the investigation of the charges of corruption in regard to the late election of United States Senator, made their report.

The Committee held their first sitting on the 21st of January last; have held forty sessions; examined thirty witnesses, (a great portion of whose testimony had no direct bearing on the case.) The report and evidence is fully one hundred and fifty pages of manuscript. (This report is of the majority of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wakefield, D., Kaine, D., Bargar, D., and Pershing, D.)

Mr. Brown, R., of Warren, said there would be another report by the minority of the Committee, [Messrs. Beebe, R., Brown, R., of Warren, and Lilly, R., of Bradford.]

The majority committee were discharged from further consideration of the subject, and ten thousand copies in English and two thousand copies in German of the report and evidence, were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Smith, of Chester, called up bill to provide for the payment of money by those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms.

The first section (imposing a fine of $200) was adopted by a vote of 75 yeas, 20 nays. Mr. Glillan voted "aye." Messrs. Gross, Hutchman, Shannon and Slack voted "no."

In the evening session Mr. Early, (D.) of Elk, spoke (about 20 minutes) on the joint resolution relative to the State of the Country. He was replied to by Mr. Shannon, in a speech about two and three-quarters hours in length. At the close of Mr. Shannon's speech (10 h. 45 m.) the House adjourned till to-morrow at 9½ a. m.

SENATE.—Mr. Penney presented the remonstrance of citizens of Allegheny county against the use of steam on the Oakland or Pittsburgh and East Liberty Railway.

Bill to prevent frauds upon travelers, was negatived.

Mr. Lowry introduced a bill to enable citizens of this Commonwealth engaged in the military or naval service of the United States or military service of Pennsylvania to vote. It provides for allowing the soldiers to vote by proxy. (It is believed that it will be constitutional for women to deposit the votes of those whom they may duly represent.)

Mr. Stein introduced a bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Peat Company. (Location in Lehigh and Northampton counties.)

The following bills were passed: bill to provide that the 22d of February, the birthday of the immortal Washington, and such days as the President of the United States shall, by proclamation, fix as days of general thanksgiving, &c., to be public holidays; supplement to an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, approved March 31, 1860; bill to punish the fraudulent receiving of money on deposit; bill to prevent actions at law or proceedings in equity in certain cases; bill to authorize school directors to select sites for school houses; bill incorporating the Connecting Railway Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Penney introduced a bill relative to bonds and recognizances of bail in the Court of Quarter Sessions in the county of Allegheny.

Mr. Ridgway introduced a bill to incorporate the Philadelphia School House Building Company.

In the evening session the following bills were passed: bill relating to the liens of common carriers; bill relative to the term of office of school directors; bill requiring administrators and trustees upon the sale of real estate after proceeding in partition to file in the Register's office, of the proper county, an account of their said administration or trusteeship; bill to repeal an act to incorporate the North Western Navigation Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OWNERS OF DRAYS, WAGONS, CARTS, HACKS, OMNIBUSES, and every description of CARRIAGES, are required to call at the office of the City Treasurer and take out their licenses, on or before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT.

For each and every Wagon, Cart, Car, Dray, Buggy or Carriage, drawn by one horse, the sum of	$ 4.00
For each and every one of the above named vehicles, drawn by two horses, the sum of	6.00
For each and every one of the above named vehicles, drawn by four horses, the sum of	8.00
For each and every Hack, drawn by two horses, the sum of	10.00
For each and every Omnibus and Timber Wheels, drawn by two horses, the sum of	12.00
For each additional horse attached to any of the above named vehicles, the sum of	1.00

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of all Livery Stable Keepers in said city to make a return to the City Treasurer, within twenty days after the passage of this Ordinance, and annually thereafter on or before the 1st day of May of each and every year, of the number of vehicles of every description owned and used by them in their business, and the kind thereof, and the said return shall be made under oath.

SEC. 5. All owners of Carts, Drays, Wagons and other vehicles, who shall neglect or refuse to procure a license as aforesaid, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than 10 per cent for every thirty days the same remains unpaid after the 1st day of May of each year. All Livery Stable Keepers failing to make the return required in the 4th section of this Ordinance, shall, in addition to the foregoing, be subject to a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars, all of which penalty shall be recovered before the Mayor or one of the Aldermen of said city, by summary conviction; and it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to seek out all persons who have failed to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance and report the same to the City Treasurer, for which service he shall receive the sum of fifty cents in each case, to be taxed and collected as part of the costs, upon conviction as aforesaid.

The penalties for non-compliance with the ordinance will be strictly enforced after the above date.

JOHN WILLS, High Constable.
ALLEGHENY CITY, April 1, 1863. ap6:1w

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 427 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome street, corner of Crosby street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," which firm was dissolved on the first January ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano Fortes. Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and an abundance of capital, he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled *tone* and *durableness*.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

In the arrangement of our new scale, drawn and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano-Forte, and we can confidently assert that, for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequalled.

"STRENGTH AND BEAUTY" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
mh7:3m 427 Broome st., cor. of Crosby, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS are invited to send to the Quartermaster General's office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered, tonnage, actual carrying capacity, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether copper or iron fastened, size and power of engines and boilers, and should state the price at which they are offered for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department, are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster General of the United States, at Washington, and should be endorsed "Proposals for the charter or sale of Steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation upon the ocean and tide-waters by substituting, whenever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington City, March 3, 1863.

This Bureau is desirous of ascertaining whether rifled cannon can be made of wrought iron of sufficient and uniform endurance and economy to warrant their being preferred to guns of cast iron only, or of cast iron strengthened with wrought iron.

Proposals will therefore be received from any manufacturers of forged iron, to furnish a finished gun or a block of metal, from which the same may be finished.

The said gun, when finished, to weigh about 10,000 pounds, to be made into a gun throwing a projectile of 100 pounds, as used in cast iron rifled cannon of like weight; to be fired 1000 times, with service charges of the same weight and kind of powder as used in the Parrott 100-pounder, viz: 10 pounds of No. 7, without bursting or wearing in such a manner as to cause apprehensions of bursting.

The quality of metal, price and other terms, are to be stated clearly in the proposal forwarded.

The Bureau reserves the right to itself of accepting or rejecting any of the proposals.

The time for receiving the proposals is limited to thirty days from date; and proposals will only be received from persons actually engaged in the fabrication of wrought iron.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
mh5:1wod Chief of Bureau.

M'CORMICK & GIBSON,

Manufacturers of

LEAD PIPE,

SHEET AND BAR LEAD,

And dealers in

Pig Lead,

Block Tin,

AND

Patent Shot,

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LADIES' FANCY FURS;

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Every variety and style of the above goods on hand and for sale at

McCORD & CO.'S,

no15 No. 131 WOOD STREET.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—All descriptions for sale at the office of Internal Revenue, WATER STREET, next door to City Treasury, Allegheny.

mh16 DAVID N. WHITE, Collector.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth Sts.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. ja14:ly

FIRE INSURANCE, BY THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, on BUILDINGS, limited or perpetual, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, &c., in town or country. Office No. 308 Walnut street.

CAPITAL, $229,510; ASSETS, $308,208 84—invested as follows:

First Mortgage on Improved City Property, worth double the amount...... $162,000 00
Ground rent, first class...... 2,462 50
Penna. R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent. Mortgage Loan, $30,000...... [illegible]
City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent. Loan...... 28,000 00
Allegheny county 6 per ct. P. R. R. Loan...... 10,000 00
Collateral bonds, well secured...... 2,500 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company, mortgage, loan...... 4,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Stock...... 4,000 00
Stock of Reliance Mutual Insurance Co...... [illegible]
Stock of County Fire Insurance Co...... 1,050 00
Stock of Delaware M. S. Insurance Co...... 700 00
Commercial Bank...... [illegible]
Mechanics' Bank...... [illegible]
Union M. Insurance Co.'s Scrip...... [illegible]
Bills Receivable, business paper...... [illegible]
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Cash on hand and in hands of agents...... [illegible]

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INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, 435 and 437 Chestnut street, near Fifth.

[illegible]

Since their incorporation, a period of thirty years, they have paid losses by fire to an amount exceeding *Four Millions of Dollars*, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as their ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

Losses paid during the year 1862...... $104,088 [illegible]

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Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

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F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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[illegible]

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100 BOXES LAYER AND BUNCH RAISINS for sale by
EDW. HEAZLETON, 18 Diamond.

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B. A. FAHNESTOCK, SON & CO., corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

OIL SASSAFRAS—150 lbs. for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, SON & CO.

THREE BARRELS MAPLE SUGAR just received and for sale by
EDW. HEAZLETON, 18 Diamond.

TALLOW OIL—8 bbls. to arrive and for sale by
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